

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : JUNE 27

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The question of what is to be done in connection with the governorship is one which is of vital interest to the people of Hawaii.

The sentiment was strongly expressed every where yesterday that an effort should be made to secure the retention of Governor Carter, on the ground among others, that he had given and was giving an eminently satisfactory administration on its broader lines, and that change, with its unsettlement of policies and changes in personnel of subordinate officials, is injurious to public interests.

This sentiment has strengthened as the people have thought the matter over, remembered the good work which the Governor has accomplished and looked forward to the unknown possibilities of who Governor Carter's successor may be, if his resignation is finally accepted.

The feeling seems general that strong representations should be made at Washington, that Carter's administration has been able and satisfactory on all main and essential points; that there is no desire for change in any responsible quarter and that it is the earnest desire of the people of Hawaii that the President request Mr. Carter to withdraw his resignation, in the public interests.

Such a course may, possibly, be unsuccessful; but it will at least be a well deserved testimonial on the part of the people of Hawaii, to the honesty, independence and efficiency of a public spirited and patriotic man; and a proof to the President that we are not a lot of malcontents, constantly on the look out for some fresh grievance on which to base a complaint, and so hard to please that there is no use in trying to meet local sentiment.

Meanwhile there is plenty of time to consider a successor, if a successor there is to be.

KEEP UP THE BAND.

It has been reported that more than one of the Supervisors-elect for the island of Oahu is pledged to an appropriation ample to keep up the Hawaiian Band as one of the institutions of Honolulu. One of the Supervisors, indeed, is reported to have said that he would favor giving money to support the Band, even if the police force had to be cut down. And there may be reason in that, too. The Band might be found to be an equally potent moral force.

By all means, let the Band be kept up. The Band is more than a luxury, in Honolulu. It may almost be said to be a necessity. It is the one harmless amusement of the people, and it has always been that. The rich men, it is true, do not need it. They can provide their own pastimes, and have the means to make them agreeable. The Hawaiians are a music-loving race, and the Band maintained at the public expense has always provided for them a form of pleasure at once harmless, elevating and enjoyable. The Band is an inheritance from the Kingdom, one of the wisest of the provisions made by the kings for winning and holding the affections of their subjects, and most wisely has it been continued down to the present time. The people have always felt that the Band belonged to them, and have gathered every night under the tropic stars to listen to the swelling strains that joyed their souls and soothed away many a pang when times were dark.

There are old and dear associations that cluster about the Band—and there is the practical fact that it is an educational influence, and an influence for good. Also, it is one of the institutions of Honolulu. It is one of the many influences that have contributed to the fame of the place abroad. Strangers who come to visit the island ask for the Band, as they ask for the other attractions, the Pali, Waikiki, all the desirable things that make the islands distinctive. As well have the play of Hamlet with the part of the melancholy Dane omitted, as visit Honolulu and not hear the Band.

And, if that is the feeling of the stranger, how much more strongly does it rule the breast of the Hawaiian. The Band, in fact, was all but provided for in the Territorial appropriation bill, and that in despite of the fact that the County Act fight was deemed almost necessarily fatal to its chance of getting money in that way. It failed of its appropriation, but only on the tacit understanding that the County of Oahu would take care of it. Nothing could have prevented provision for it, indeed, but that understanding. And now it is up to the Supervisors-elect of Oahu to make good. In common with all good citizens, we believe that the Supervisors will not disappoint the popular expectation in this.

THE PEACE MISSION.

Washington is beginning to discuss the personnel and, of course, the manner of entertainment, of the plenipotentiaries who are to meet in the Nation's Capital to arrange terms of peace between Japan and Russia. The Japanese Mission will be headed by that veteran diplomat, the Marquis Ito, while the Russian Ambassador to Paris will head the Russian embassy. These two men are of the same relative rank, the Russian Ambassador being ranked only by the Princes of the royal family. And so Washington is easy on the social side of the question. Which is a rather important matter in the eyes of Washington. For it would be little short of a calamity if the Russian Ambassador should rank the Japanese who comes victorious to accord terms. Fancy the victor going in to dinner in the wake of the vanquished!

Aside from the social side, where there will thus happily be no friction, the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries there will be an event of world wide importance. There have been several treaties negotiated in Washington, but there will be none that will have the far-reaching possibilities of this. The representatives of Japan and Russia, in these negotiations, will not only change the geography of Asia. They may mark out its destiny, and the destiny of the world, for a thousand years.

They are to play with lands and seas toward which the eyes of men are turning more and more. The Pacific is the ocean of the future, and the lands that lie upon it are the lands of the future. The treaty of Washington may be the last touch needed to awaken the sleeping giant of China. Small wonder that Washington is stirred over the coming of the envoys of the contending powers. The peace conference, will probably be given quarters in the Congressional Library, a fit meeting place for a body of such importance, and its session will be watched with consuming interest by all the nations.

The formal opening of the new wing of the Queen's Hospital marks a distinct advance for Honolulu. The hospital itself is an institution of which the city has reason to be proud. The trustees are representative men of the community. The executive of the island government is the nominal president, the other officers being F. A. Schaefer, vice-president; E. F. Bishop, treasurer; M. P. Robinson, auditor; Geo. W. Smith, secretary. The executive committee comprises A. S. Cleghorn, E. F. Bishop, F. J. Lowrey, Geo. W. Smith and E. D. Tenney. The trustees are A. S. Cleghorn, H. W. Schmidt, E. W. Jordan, W. G. Irwin, T. Clive Davies, F. J. Lowrey, H. A. Isenberg, Geo. W. Smith, D. Dayton, W. H. McInerney, A. Mackintosh, E. F. Bishop, W. H. Baird, H. F. Wichman, E. D. Tenney, M. P. Robinson, F. A. Schaefer, D. P. R. Isenberg, A. J. Campbell.

Save only Kauai, all the new governments under the county act will start with full sets of officers—and Kauai is only short one Supervisor, whose certificate has been withheld pending investigation as to his election petition. The new counties will begin by feeling the need for pressing economy, too, but that may not be so great a hardship as it looks at first glance. If the first set of county officers give an example of economy, those who follow them may be the more readily inclined to do likewise. And so the Territory will be the permanent gainer.

THE SUGAR FACTORS' CAMPAIGN.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Yesterday's Sunday Advertiser gave an account of a radical step taken by the Sugar Factors' Company. That control of the Crockett sugar refinery on San Francisco Bay had been obtained by the Hawaiian planters was known in a general way; but just how far the development of the refinery project had progressed was known only to the inner circle.

In taking the step that they have, the Hawaiian planters are acting strictly on the defensive—the defense of their natural rights to receive the open market price for their products. For years they have been prevented from doing this by the greed, the iron will and the immense wealth of Mr. Claus Spreckels.

The world's price of raw sugar is made in London and Hamburg. The next most important sugar market is New York.

The price of sugar in Europe is governed by the law of supply and demand, affected within a limited range by speculation. Artificial manipulation of the supply has comparatively little to do with fixing the price, and fluctuations, up and down, take place almost daily.

In New York, the great Sugar Trust, dominated by Havemeyer and his scores of millions of dollars, is able so to manipulate and control the supply of raw sugar that it arbitrarily holds the price of raw sugar at from five to seven dollars under the current European price. Sometimes the difference is greater and sometimes less; but that is about the average. The slight and infrequent fluctuations are indicative of the artificial control exercised over the market.

The daily quotation of the price of 96 degree centrifugals, which is the New York standard, as compared with 88 degree beets, which is the European standard, which appears on the front page of the Advertiser, shows the exact extent to which this control is carried.

For example, the quotation this morning is eighty-six dollars a ton in New York and ninety dollars and eighty cents a ton in Europe.

That is to say, on Saturday last, if the Sugar Trust had purchased raw sugar in Europe, it would have had to pay ninety dollars and eighty cents a ton therefor. By its ability to control the supply and sale of sugar coming to New York, it forced the sellers to take eighty-six dollars a ton for the raw sugar they sold in New York on the same date. The difference goes into the pocket of the Trust.

As Hawaii's annual sugar crop is about 400,000 tons, this shave amounts to about \$2,000,000 a year, which the Sugar Trust arbitrarily takes out of the pockets of the sugar planters of Hawaii and puts into its own.

This is bad enough, but when the Hawaiian planter gets to San Francisco, the natural market for his sugar, he is met by the Western Sugar Refinery, which is owned by Claus Spreckels, and in which the Havemeyer Trust has a half interest, with a demand for a further discount of seven dollars and a half a ton, which they have paid.

Why do the planters pay it? On two occasions they have refused to do so and have attempted to refine their own sugar. In each case the Western Refinery has immediately cut down the price, and kept it so low for such a length of time as to cause the attempt to be abandoned. At the times in question, however, there was no unanimity among the planters. They did not act together. When one was ready to fight, others were ready to compromise.

For the first time, under the Sugar Factors' Company, the Island planters are presenting practically a united front. They are going into this fight with well-digested plans, with all the capital necessary, and they are going into it to stay until the strangle hold which the Spreckels refinery has had on their throats is broken.

It was a bright day for Hawaii when the Factors' Company was organized, and it will be a still brighter one when the people of Hawaii can sell their sugar in the world's market for the world's price, without having to ask the permission of, or pay tribute to, any man or combination of men.

The people of the United States should know that this is a struggle of the producer against the arbitrary extortion of a remorseless trust as the beef or the oil trust. The Hawaiian planters deserve the moral support of all lovers of fair play.

The real meaning and bearings of the coming contest will be fully presented to President Roosevelt and Congress, and the intense interest which has been awakened throughout the Union by the exposure of the illegal and unjust methods of other trusts will cause developments in our case to be watched with unusual interest.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The gravest fears are expressed in well-informed circles that Germany and France may yet come to a clash on the question of the Morocco agreement. The war in the Far East has had one effect that the best-informed diplomats may have foreseen, but which the world at large undoubtedly overlooked. Russia, when she was attacked by Japan, ranked as one of the greatest of the great powers. She was believed to have immense strength, untried, but not the less menacing, and her war chest was esteemed practically inexhaustible. A mere Russian demonstration, in whatever force, toward the Afghan frontier, would make England sit up, and Russian intrigue with the Ameer sufficed to keep British policies in a state of unrest.

The alliance of France and Russia was enough to hold the Kaiser in check, and although German commercial aggression did not halt, the German professions were all for peace so long as the French entente with the Czar held and Russia's strength was a thing not tested.

The Japanese have pricked the Russian bubble, and they have helped Germany this far, that the Kaiser can see no military rival on the continent of Europe. Naturally, almost inevitably, he deems himself paramount, the one force in affairs to be reckoned with in all emergencies. And he puts check upon the scheme of French expansion in Morocco as the first fruit of this sense that he has suddenly become the whole thing in the continental world. It had been deemed, it is true, that the tendency of the French statesmen to yield to him as far as they could, consistently with national honor, would smooth away the trouble that arose, and that the Morocco affair would be settled by an international conference that would provide for the preservation of German commercial privileges in Northwestern Africa. But later advice indicates that this hope may prove fallacious. There is nothing definite, it is true, upon which to base a prophecy of war between the two powers that had their last meeting in force at Sedan. So far, only the newspapers of the two nations are at war. But the French officers on leave have been called to their colors, it is said, and we may be sure that, if that has been done, the German mobilization is also proceeding, though nothing has been said about it.

But if war comes, it will not be France alone that will face Germany. It is true that in the czar's extremity the ally of the Republic is lost, but England stands with France in the Morocco business—and at least as significant as the ordering of French officers to their colors is the hastening homeward of English warships from all parts of the world. The impressive answer Britain made to the Kaiser's letter to Kruger will be remembered in this connection. The Flying Squadron of that day astonished the world, and gave William such a pause that there was no interference in South Africa. And it is a lesson that may be repeated. The Kaiser may beat the French upon the land. England is still mistress of the seas. And German commerce is very tender.

Maryland's early history is the battle ground of a lively religious controversy. Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith of Washington, D. C., declared in a published article that it was due to Anglicans, whom he claims as the first settlers of the State, that original Marylanders were among the first to enjoy religious toleration in the colonies, and offered this theory in the face of the histories which give the credit to the Calvert family and their associates, all of whom were of the Roman faith. The declaration attracted the attention of Rev. John Gaylor, who undertook to answer it by showing that the history of the settlement of Maryland is as authentic as that of any of the colonies, and more to be relied upon than many which have gone undisputed. Then Rev. Joshua E. Wells, a prominent Baptist pastor of Baltimore, took up the cudgels in behalf of the Roman Catholics, contributing an article to the Catholic Mirror on the subject. The peculiarity of such religious squabbles as this one is that, whatever benefit they may be to the cause of historical accuracy, they do mighty little service to religion.

John Hay is once more reported to be in very precarious condition of health. It was evident, when Mr. Hay left this country for Europe, that he had failed fast under the strain of his labors in the Department of State, but Americans had begun to hope that he would be restored eventually, and be spared for many years of useful life. Should this hope be finally disappointed, the loss will be the world's, as well as ours.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Major John Millsaps of the Salvation Army returned from Hilo yesterday.

John Mohr, who headed the poll for supervisors in Hilo county, arrived here in the Kinau.

Judge Robinson has written from San Francisco to Clerk Simonton, saying his health is improving.

William McKay, manager of Wilder's steamer at Hilo, came to town in the Kinau.

A. W. Louissan and Representative Holstein are visiting the capital.

Takada, whose indictment for murder broke down under a technicality, was yesterday committed to the grand jury by District Magistrate Whitney.

George Lycurgus returned from a visit to the Volcano House, of which he is proprietor, yesterday. He states that there are forty guests in the hotel.

August Ahrens, former manager successively of Waianae and Oahu plantations, has gone to Mexico to erect a sugar mill for the Honolulu Iron Works.

S. H. Ashford, son of C. W. Ashford, has been notified by the Navy Department that he has passed the examination for a midshipman from Hawaii, as first alternate, and that the principal having also passed had been ordered to appear for physical examination and if qualified would be appointed.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Ed. K. Devauchelle of Molokai is in town.

Auditor J. H. Fisher returned from Maui yesterday.

Mrs. Damon and Mrs. Richards returned from Maui yesterday.

John A. Palmer and C. W. Spitz, Kauai business men, are in town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilcox and Mrs. H. Isenberg arrived from Kauai yesterday.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin and Joseph P. Cooke arrived from Maui in the Claudine.

T. B. Lyons, the defeated Fusion candidate for sheriff of Maui, is in town.

Francis Gay, B. F. Dillingham and W. A. Kinney were among the passengers from Kauai in the Hall yesterday.

Father Oliver, who was taken suddenly ill at Lahaina, arrived in Wailuku Wednesday and is in Malulu Hospital.

J. H. S. Kaleo, defeated independent candidate for the Hana supervisors in Maui county, came to town in the Claudine.

Indictments finally returned by the grand jury at Wailuku were of Kueha for second degree burglary; Watanabe and Gontaro (three cases), each for assault with a deadly weapon; C. B. Wells and S. Honda for common nuisance, and S. K. Kaahue for embezzlement. Kaahue is a Hana brewer, and, having pleaded guilty, he was fined \$50.

John Kekuewa's glee club leaves in the Kinau for a tour of Kohala.

Wailuku mill finished the season's grinding with an output of about 7600 tons.

Associate Justice Wilder yesterday further adjourned the Supreme Court to July 24.

Arthur Waal, the Lahaina postmaster, leaves for home tomorrow after a trip to the mainland.

Representative Kanlio, the only Home Ruler in the last legislature, will return to Kohala today.

A large number of gamblers has been gathered in by the police department during the past few days.

Miss Ida Norton, who has been quite ill with appendicitis at the Johnson Sanatorium, has returned home.

Four companies of infantry are expected to arrive on the Logan next week. They will relieve the artillery companies now at Camp McKinley.

J. F. Hackfeld, F. A. Schaefer, C. Hedemann and H. A. Isenberg, all of whom are abroad, have sent cablegrams to Governor Carter requesting him to reconsider his resignation.

F. D. Creedon, the Governor's private secretary, will accompany Governor Carter in the Alameda, but may remain on the coast visiting friends until the Governor's return from Washington.

Auditor J. H. Fisher is likely to start on a tour of the other islands next week to instruct county officers on the opening of books. He has received many mail inquiries for that sort of information.

W. W. Boyd was yesterday endorsed by the Republican Central Committee for the position of engineer of one of the government pumps. The sixth precinct club of the Fourth District recommended him.

George Lycurgus is getting good business at the Volcano House this season. For \$45 he is offering for summer a trip to the Volcano, leaving Honolulu on the Kinau and returning on Saturday, of the following week, the ticket including all traveling and hotel expenses for the entire eleven days.

Land Commissioner Pratt yesterday sold at auction three leases of public lands in Kau, Hawaii, the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. being the purchaser of all at upset prices. Details were these: 80 acres of the land of Makaha, four years, \$255 a year; 224 acres of the land of Kaalala, five years, \$470 a year; 467 acres of the land of Moaula, five years, \$900 a year.

Those registered letters mentioned in yesterday's Advertiser did contain the missing election returns. Therefore Secretary Atkinson will forward all certificates of election to county officers on the other islands by the outgoing mails, with the sole exception of a certificate to D. Kanalei, the supervisor elected for Hanalei, Kauai, whose nomination papers are alleged to contain bogus signatures.

BUSINESS CARS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Quercy St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, June 26, 1905.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
O. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	—	420
SWAN				
Haw. Agricultural	5,000,000	20	25 1/2	26
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	1,200,000	100	95	—
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,212,780	100	84 1/2	85
Honolulu	2,200,000	20	—	85
Honolulu	750,000	100	—	155
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	—	174 1/2
Honolulu	500,000	100	—	180
Kahuku	500,000	20	—	—
Kihohi Plan. Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	50	10	10 1/2
Kipahulu	180,000	100	—	—
Kolohala	500,000	100	—	150
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	8,000,000	20	—	—
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	—	116
Onomau	1,000,000	20	—	—
Pahala	500,000	100	—	—
Olas Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	20	—	5 1/2
Olowalu	150,000	100	—	—
Pahala Sug. Plan. Co.	5,000,000	100	—	—
Pacific	500,000	100	—	—
Pala	750,000	100	—	160
Peepee	700,000	100	—	150
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	—	—
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	—	75
Wailuku	700,000	100	—	—
Wailuku Sugar Co.	25,000	100	—	—
Waimanalo	250,000	100	—	180
Waiman Sugar Mill	125,000	100	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS				
Wilder S. Co.	500,000	100	—	150
Wilder S. Co.	500,000	100	—	150 1/2
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	—	105
H. R. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	500,000	100	—	101
H. R. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	500,000	100	—	67 1/2
Mineral Tel. Co.	500,000	100	—	—
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	—	75
Hilo S. Co.	1,000,000	100	—	—
SWAN				
Haw. Terr. 4 p. c. (Fire)	—	—	—	101 1/2
Haw. Terr. 4 p. c. (Fire)	—	—	—	—
Haw. Terr. 4 p. c. (Fire)	—	—	—	—
Cal. & Haw. Sug. Ref.	—	—	—	100 1/2
Co. S. p. c.	—	—	—	100 1/2
Ewa Plant. S. p. c.	—	—	—	100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	—	—	—	102 1/2
Co. S. p. c.	—	—	—	102
Hawaiian Sugar S. p. c.	—	—	—	102
Kaleo S. R. S. p. c.	—	—	—	102
S. R. S. p. c.	—	—	—	102
Kahuku S. p. c.	—	—	—	102
O. R. & L. Co. S. p. c.	—	—	—	104 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co. S. p. c.	—	—	—	101
Olas Sugar Co. S. p. c.	—	—	—	95
Pioneer S. p. c.	—	—	—	108 1/2
Pioneer Mill Co. S. p. c.	—	—	—	101 1/2
Pahala Ag. Co. S. p. c.	—	—	—	101 1/2

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.)

None.

SESSION SALES.

(Afternoon Session.)

None.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$2000 Cal. & Haw. Sug. Ref. Co. 100;
\$3000 O. R. & L. Co. bonds, 104 1/2; 40
Honolulu, 17.50.

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu.

Monday, June 26.

Year	Mean Barom.	Thermo.	24 Hour Rainfall	Humidity	Average Cloudiness	Prevailing Wind	Direction	Velocity
1900	30.01	85	72	78	.08	72	3	NE
1901	29.97	84	69	78	.00	74	6	NE
1902	29.96	86	70	78	.00	70	1	NE
1903	30.00	85	70	78	.00	66	4	NE
1904	30.16	82	78	78	T	67	4	NE
1905	30.00	84	71	78	T	71	6	NE
Avg	30.00	84	71	77	T	70	4	NE

ALEX. McC. ASHLEY.

Section Director.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Office Every Sunday Morning.

Day	Month	Year	Mean Barom.	Thermo.	24 Hour Rainfall	Humidity	Average Cloudiness	Prevailing Wind	Direction	Velocity</
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